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1916

MAY 9 1916

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INDEXED

Donald Nursery Company Incorporated

LIST
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Department of Agriculture



*Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Vines and Plants
Nut and Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs
Evergreens, Climbing Plants and Roses*

DONALD, (Marion County,) OREGON

MAY 9-1916



To Our Patrons and Friends

Thanking you sincerely for your past patronage and kind favors, we again solicit your trade and will endeavor to make our dealings both pleasant and profitable. We feel confident in soliciting your continued patronage that you will be well pleased with our trees and the satisfactory results of the same. The varieties of trees here offered for sale are well grown and will compare most favorably with any first-class nursery stock raised on this Coast. It is not our intention to give you an extensive list of varieties, but to offer you only standard kinds which can be relied upon. A few of the more important varieties are described briefly and which we can highly recommend as more particularly adapted to this section of the state. It is our aim to have all the trees true to name without exception. We have been over thirty years in the state of **Oregon**, engaged in the fruit and tree business, and we feel confident that our judgment of the different varieties may be depended upon.

Thanking you for past favors, we are,

Yours respectfully,

Donald Nursery Co.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continued demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality, will in nearly all portions of the United States, produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

If Frozen When Received—Bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If They Should Appear Dry or Shriveled When Received, through delay in transit or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water or bury the roots in the ground in an inclined position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water; let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

When Best to Order—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

Always Order Shipment by Express—The cost on orders that do not exceed \$10.00 will be little more than by freight, and the service much more satisfactory. In fact, many orders will go through as cheap by express, and often for less. This we know is not in accord with the idea that most of us have.



Apple Trees a Specialty

Apple trees are beyond doubt the most important and useful fruit trees grown. Apples are one of the healthiest fruits known, supplying the system with substances not found in any other article of food. Good apples at any season of the year have always a never-failing market. The returns per acre may not be so large as with some other kind of fruit, still the profits are just as certain and the demand equally as great. There is not that technical knowledge required, neither the expense which one meets in preparing other fruits for the market. Too little attention is being given to the planting of the apple by the orchardist of the present day, and we would predict large returns to those who will plant extensively of this most useful fruit.

Winter Varieties

Black Ben Davis. One of the handsomest apples. Large, dark red; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy; excellent quality. Its high color makes it a valuable apple for fancy trade. Hardy.

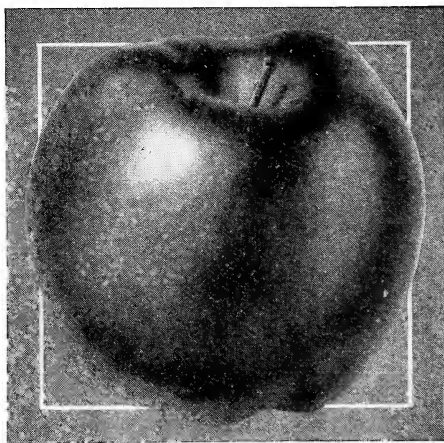
Delicious. One of the best of the good sorts; large, somewhat conical; a brilliant red shading to golden yellow at the tip; flesh white, sweet, slightly acid, very fragrant; a good keeper; the tree is strong and vigorous and very productive.

King David. One of the most beautiful apples grown; medium to large; color a deep rich red, striped with very dark red. Tree healthy, hardy, vigorous grower and a heavy bearer.

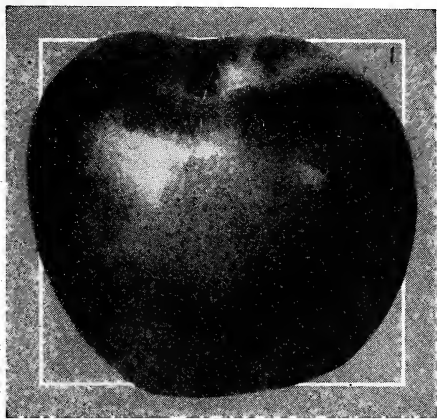
Winter Banana. Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A

valuable market variety. November to May.

Winterstein. One of Luther Burbank's new creations; a seedling of Gravenstein,



Delicious



Stayman's Winesap

with a most delicious flavor; keeps with the Baldwin and R. I. Greening; flesh yellowish; exceedingly tender; flavor spicy, rich, sub-acid; color bright red in stripes; tree vigorous grower; remarkable bearer; fruits every year; the best.

Wismer's Dessert. Size medium to large; smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red, in stripe and blotches, marked with russet dots; exquisitely delicious flavor, juicy, melting, buttery, pear-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy; originated in Northern Ontario, Canada. Season November to April.

Aiken. Red winter apple; prolific and early bearer and good grower; superior to Baldwin and about the same size as Jonathan. Exhibited at the State Agricultural Society of Illinois and was the most praiseworthy among the 600 varieties shown.

Arkansas or Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap, but excels it in every important point; a better and much stronger grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger, often measuring 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. Remarkably hardy and a long keeper.

Arkansas Black. Large, round or slightly conical; regular, smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich.

Baldwin. Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor;

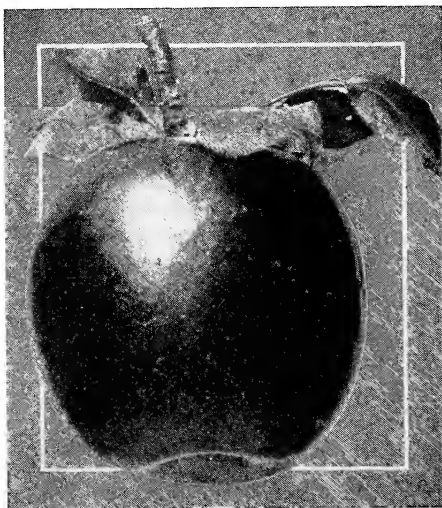
very productive, handsome fruit. December to February. Has been proven to be one of the best, if not the best, for this climate.

Ben Davis (N. Y. Pippin). Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin yellowish, striped and splashed and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid. Tree very hardy; a free grower, coming into bearing early and very productive. Very popular. November to March.

Dutch Mignonne. A very beautiful and excellent apple. A native of Holland. Large, smooth, round, orange streaked with red; fine flavored and one of the best, both for drying and the table. November to March.

Bismarck. In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced. One-year grafts frequently produce fruit, and two-year trees seldom fail. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple-growing country and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive and without a rival in its early-fruiting quality; tree of short, stocky growth; thick, healthy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes; fruit large, handsome, shaded red cheeks; flesh tender, sub-acid, pleasant; good for dessert; superior for cooking; will keep well into winter.

English Russet. This is a most valuable, long-keeping variety. It is good the



Jonathan

first of January, and will keep until July, and no apple, to our taste, has a richer flavor. It is medium size, but smooth, firm, crisp and rich, and never loses its richness to the last.

Esopus Spitzenburg. The Esopus Spitzenburg is a handsome and delicious apple and is unsurpassed as a dessert fruit by any other variety. It always brings the highest price in the market. Tree a good grower, but rather tender. December to February.

Grimes Golden Pippin. Fruit medium, rich golden yellow; flesh compact, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, spicy, sub-acid; flavor very good. December to March.

Jonathan. Fruit medium roundish, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. October to December. Good market variety.

McIntosh Red. Fruit about medium; skin smooth whitish yellow, covered with dark, rich red; flesh white, very firm, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and of best quality. November to February.

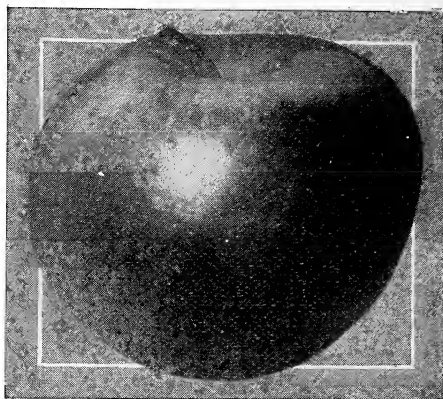
Northern Spy. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, striped and splashed with dark crimson; flesh fine grained, tender, sub-acid. One of the best. December to January. Tree rather late in bearing.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. Grows strong and spreading and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rome Beauty. Long, striped with bright red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and sprightly; sub-acid. December to February.

Wagener. A beautiful, rich apple, with fine flesh; a good keeper and a great bearer; color bright red and yellow striped. November to March.

Yellow Bellflower. Fruit large size, oblong, skin rich yellow; flesh tender, very juicy, with a sprightly flavor. Tree vig-



Rome Beauty

orous, with drooping branches. December to February.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Medium to large size; yellow, with a blush on the exposed side; flesh very fine, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. December to June.

Stayman's Winesap. Originated at Leavenworth, Kan.; tree hardy, vigorous, spreading, an early and abundant bearer; skin smooth, greenish yellow striped with red; one of the most valuable of the winter apples for all purposes; a late keeper. January to May.

Winesap. An old favorite; tree vigorous, spreading, size medium to large; color bright to dark red; productive, quality best; a good keeper.

Gano. A seedling of the Ben Davis, resembling it in habit of growth, hardiness, size, shape and flavor; very dark red, often with an almost imperceptible stripe; more profitable generally than Ben Davis on account of its color. November to spring.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive, bears very young. December to May.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburg. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower; hardy, good. September.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Gravenstein. A superb looking German apple, which originated in Gravenstein, in Holstein, and is thought one of the best apples in Northern Europe. It fully sustains its reputation here and is a fruit of first-class quality. Tree very vigorous, very productive and an early bearer. Skin greenish yellow and striped with red. The best early fall apple. September and October.



Hyslop Crab

King of Tompkins County. Very large and beautiful; red striped; sub-acid, tender and rich. Very productive. One of the best.

Maiden Blush. Tree large and spreading; fruit is large and smooth; color yellow with an evenly shaded red cheek; pleasant sub-acid flavor yields abundantly. August and September.

Waxen. Medium to large; color light waxen yellow. One of the best for drying and cooking. A good bearer and one of the healthiest of trees. No orchard should be without it.

Wealthy. Medium size, roundish, whitish yellow, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid. A valuable acquisition of good quality and great hardiness.

Summer Varieties

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and is a fair bearer. From 1st to 15th of August.

Yellow Transparent. The earliest and best. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow; when fully ripe flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Good early bearer.

Liveland Raspberry. Large, pinkish color, good texture; a good apple for this section.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate; dark, rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; very beautiful; flesh yellowish, sub-acid. Sept.

Transcendent. This is one of the best of early autumn varieties. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblong, flattened at its ends, slightly but regularly ribbed, golden yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh creamy yellow, sub-acid. Early autumn.

Large Yellow Siberian. Nearly as large as above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Pears

Winter Pears

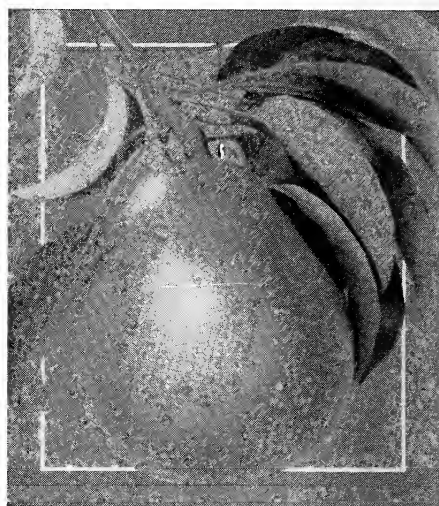
Buerre Easter. Large, pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots; often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; covered with small specks; flesh melting and rich. Tree vigorous and good grower. Should be gathered early.

Duchess-d'Angouleme. Very large, color greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer, buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Winter Nellis. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.

Winter Bartlett. This fine pear originated in Eugene, Ore. Fruit large and perfectly smooth; flesh tender, juicy and melting. November to December.



Bartlett

fectly smooth; flesh tender, juicy and melting. November to December.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine. Strong grower and good bearer, hardy everywhere. September and October.

Fall Pears

Anjou. Large, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet, and sometimes has a red cheek; flesh whitish, melting. As good as Bartlett. November to December.

Clairegeau. Very large, dull yellow, red cheeked; fine, melting, high flavored. Very productive. An excellent variety.

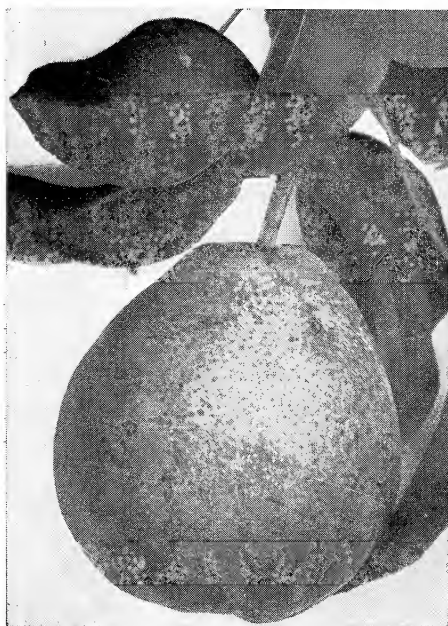
Doyenne du Comice. Large, yellow, with a crimson and fawn cheek and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; tree vigorous and productive; a pear of much promise. October and November.

Other Varieties

Idaho	Howell	Fall Butter
Louise Bon de Jersey		Buerre Bosc

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, yellow, fine grained, juicy, buttery, with a high aromatic flavor. Grows very thrifty, bears young and very profusely. This fine pear has no competitor as a market fruit. August and September.



Anjou

Dwarf Fruit Trees in Apple and Pear

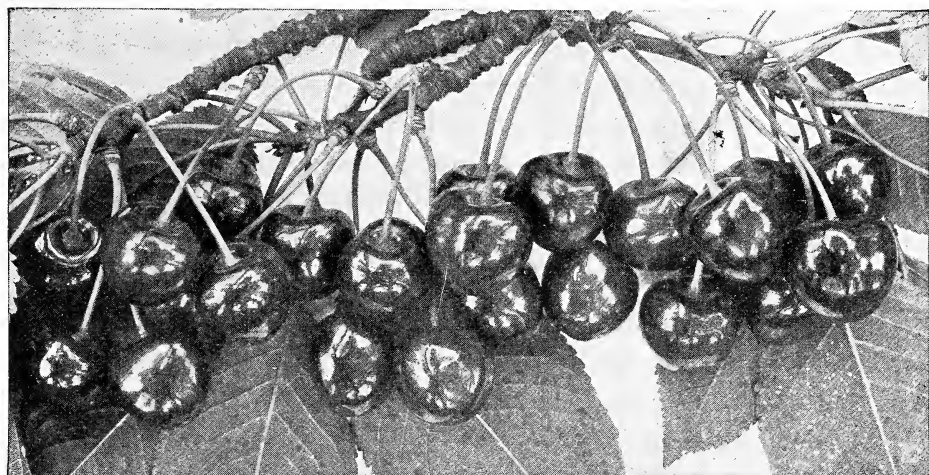
There is becoming a growing demand for Dwarf Trees and during the past seasons we have budded pears on quince stock and apples on English Paradise for this purpose. We have one and two-year-old trees of the varieties named.

Dwarf Apples

Gravenstein Grimes' Golden Pippin
King of Tompkins Northern Spy
Wagener William's Favorite
Yellow Transparent

Dwarf Pears

Anjou Clapp's Favorite
Comice Winter Bartlett
Bartlett Winter Nellis
Duchess of Angouleme



Early Richmond

Cherries

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black; juicy, very rich; excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. June.

Bing. This is the largest and finest of any of the black cherries. The fruit is rich, sweet and firm. A good shipper. Last of June.

Black Republican. Very large, maroon, solid, sweet flavor. A good shipper. Late.

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size; red, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with roundish, spreading head and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June.

English Morello. Medium to large, blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood. Rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Very early.

Lambert. Size very large; form roundish, heart shaped; stem long, slender; surface smooth, glossy; color dark purplish red; flesh dark purplish red, meaty and of firm texture; semi-cling, small stone for so large a fruit. Flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich; quality very good. The coming cherry.

Late Duke. Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

May Duke. Large, red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Royal Ann (or Napoleon Bigarreau). A beautiful cherry of the largest size, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a strong grower and an enormous bearer.

Peaches and Apricots

Peaches

Alexander's Early (Alexander). Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; fruit ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent large, yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

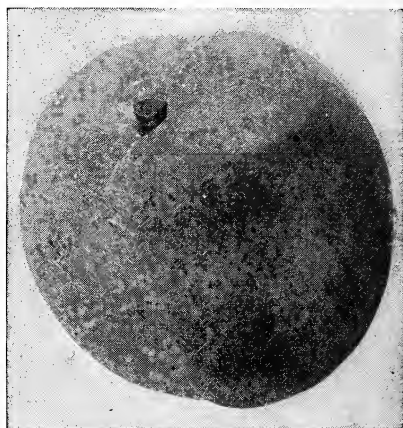
Early Columbia. A good new variety; large, early, perfect free-stone; beautiful dark red in color; fine flavor and good shipper.

Elberta. Very early shipping peach. It is a large, yellow, free-stone, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored. One of the best varieties known.

Foster. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome.

Hale's Early. Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower, productive. One of the earliest good peaches we have.

Triumph. One of the best to plant on Puget Sound. Flowers late, and spring frosts do not kill so badly.



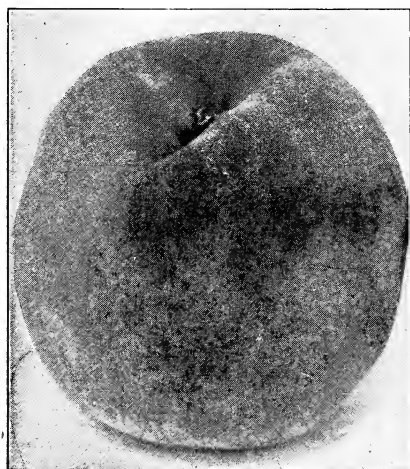
Triumph

Apricots

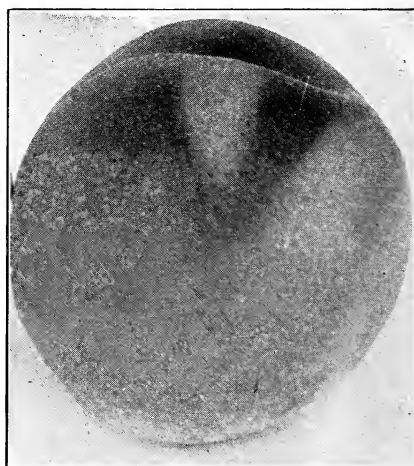
Blenheim. Large, oval, flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Royal. Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek; faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. July.



Alexander's Early



Elberta



Abundance

Plums

Abundance. Of Japanese origin. Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to a rich bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet; exceedingly productive; season very early.

Bradshaw. Very large, oval, ovate. Skin reddish purple, covered with a light blue bloom. Yellow, juicy, brisk, pleasant flavor. August.

Burbank (Japan). Tree a vigorous grower, early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large, yellowish ground, with red cheeks in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Coe's Golden-Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Columbia. Fruit of the largest size, six or seven inches in circumference, nearly globular. Skin brownish purple, dotted with numerous fawn-colored specks. Flesh orange, not very juicy, but when at full maturity very rich, sugary and excellent. Last of August.

Green Gage. Small, considered the standard of excellence. Middle of August.

Peach. Very large and handsome, good flavor. Red, flesh yellow, juicy and high flavor. Early.

Maynard. New Burbank's Special. Very large, purple, sweet and highly flavored. Ripens July.

Reine-Claude-de-Bavey. Large, greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Wickson. Originated with Mr. Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered by him to be among the best of the Japan plums; the tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber, very juicy; pit is small; the flavor is striking and agreeable; a valuable shipping plum.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

Prunes

Champion. Large reddish purple tree, a good grower, hardy, excellent for shipping green. August.

Hungarian or Pond's Plum. Very large and beautiful and very attractive. Color red; a fine shipping and canning prune; worthless for drying. September.

Italian (Fallenburgh). An excellent prune; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

Pacific. Originated at Mt. Tabor, Oregon. Tree hardy; borne abundantly since three years ago. Fruit free-stone, very large and handsome. Flavor the finest; rich, sugary and luscious. A good shipper.

Petite-D'Agen (French Prune). The well-known variety so extensively planted

PRUNES—Continued

for drying; medium size; reddish purple, juicy, sugary, rich and sweet; bears immense crops. September.

Silver. Originated in Oregon and is said to be a seedling form Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable for drying. October.

Sugar Prune. An extremely early prune, ripens August first; cures superbly; rich, with yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar juice. Skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom.

Quinces

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, bright yellow, cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

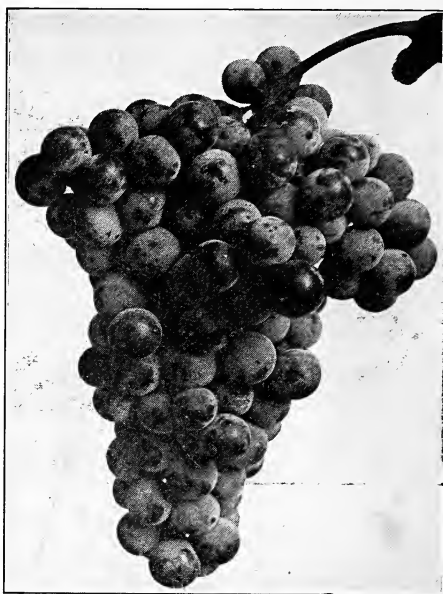
Grapes

Concord. A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Moore's Early. A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunches medium, berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality. Vine hardy, moderately productive.

Moore's Diamond. White, very hardy; healthy and vigorous; ripens from two to four weeks earlier than the Concord.

Niagara. A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and



Moore's Early

vineyard; a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large with a tough skin; quality good; ripens about with Concord.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger, the fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

Gooseberries

Champion. Fruit medium size, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. The best.

Industry. This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth; a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size; dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all leading varieties, and so far the more free from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Downing. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins; juicy and fine flavored. One of the most valued of the American sorts.

Currants

Black Naples. Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry. Large, deep red, rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.

Perfection. A fine red currant; certainly a great improvement on the older varieties.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long, berries of medium size; brilliant red and of highest quality.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet, of very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Blackberries

Evergreen. A strong-growing late variety of trailing or climbing habit. Retains its foliage through the winter. A heavy producer of good sized berries.

Himalaya Giant. A strong, rampant grower, producing canes 20 feet in length, and a heavy cropper. The berries are of medium size, borne in large clusters, deliciously sweet, melting, with no core. Season, August to November.

Kittatinny. Large berry, black, sweet, soft when black, very hardy; ripens up gradually, like the Lawton.

Lawton (New Rochelle). The well-known market variety.

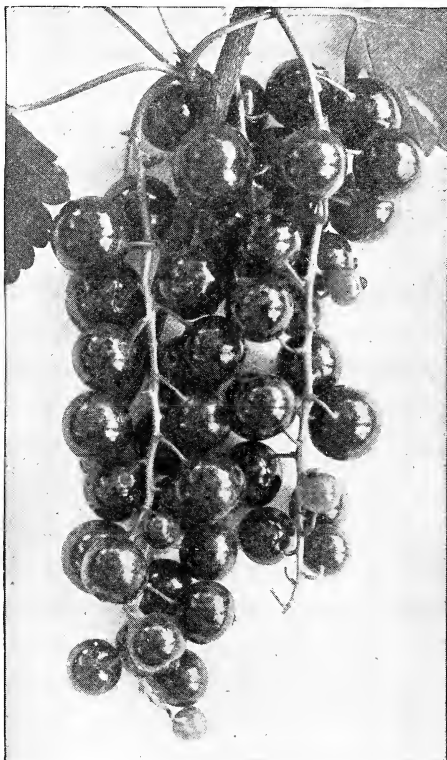
Lucretia Dewberry. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; of the brightest black color.

Mead or Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormous bearer. The fruit is as large as the sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny.

Mammoth. The largest blackberry known; very good; trailing vine.

Logan Berry. Strong grower and an enormous bearer. The fruit is as large as the largest size blackberry, of the same form and shape. A dark, bright red color when fully ripe, and combines the flavor of both the raspberry and the blackberry, having a mild and very pleasant flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, it is excellent for the table, as also stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal. Fruit ripens early, the bulk being gone before the blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. Is firm and a fine shipper.

Phenomenal. Berry like the Logan, but better. Not so sour. Burbank's creation.



Perfection



Brandywine

Strawberries

Clark's Seedling or Hood River. S. One of the best shipping varieties grown; medium size, fine color, good quality and moderately productive. It commands the highest market price.

Brandywine. S. Late; deep red; fine perfect flowers.

Gold Dollar. S. New. Very early; conical in shape.

Magoon. S. One of the best on the list. Late in the season; very prolific, running four quarts to the plant. Very firm. Next to Clark's Seedling as a shipping berry. Kept well on bushes several days during rain, with very little loss, when other berries were ruined.

Marshall. S. Late in season; plants strong and vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms. Fruit very large, fine flavor; very firm. Good shipper. Equals Sharpless in productiveness.

S—Signifies perfect flowering varieties.

Raspberries

Cuthbert (The Queen of the Market). Large, conical, deep rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. Now regarded by careful and experienced agriculturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation.

Red Antwerp. Earlier than the Cuthbert; large and excellent berry. A good old standard sort.

Superlative. Large, conical, handsome; dull red; six good berries weigh an ounce; flavor very fine, par excellence; a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. Hardy.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality; in size equal to Cuthbert. Immensely productive.

Black Cap Varieties

Gregg. Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among the black caps as the Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Cumberland. Very large and firm; a good shipper. One of the best.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce. Continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep and thus secure a more tender growth.

Victoria. Very large and valuable for market.

Mammoth. Very large and productive; also a good market variety.

Asparagus

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated, and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more if properly tended to and well manured.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

White Mammoth.



Avenue of Elms

Ornamental Nut and Shade Trees

Acer Negunda Variegata. A beautiful ornamental tree, with white variegated leaves.

Chestnut, American Sweet (*Castanea Americana*). A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree, of great value for ornamental purposes. This tree is now receiving great attention, and being widely and extensively planted for profit as well as ornament.

Horse Chestnut. A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Birch (*Betula*). European white. A fine tree of moderate size, with silver bark and slender branches.

Catalpa. A native of the South. A rapid growing beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers late in July.

Elm (*Elmus*). American white. The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardest of park or street trees.

Flowering Cherry. Large clusters of double pink and white flowers; very fine.

Linden (*Tilia*). American. A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Maple (*Norway*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Mountain Ash (*European*). A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; cov-

ered from July until winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Magnolia. One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

Soulangeana (*Soulange's Magnolia*). A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

Lenni (*Lenne's Magnolia*). Recently introduced; foliage large; flowers dark purple, and although not a symmetrical grower, a superb variety.

Thorn (*Crataegus*). Double Scarlet. (*Coccinea fl. pl.*). Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Maiden Hair Tree (*Adiantifolia*). One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Fringe (*Purple or Smoke Tree*). A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers, which, being a pinkish brown color, give it the names, "Purple Fringe" and "Ornamental Shrubs."

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Pendula Laciniata*). Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Ground," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves

trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

Plane or Buttonwood (Sycamore). Makes a fine shade tree; large leaves; rapid growth and symmetrical habit.

Poplar (Lombardy). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and form of other trees.

Carolina Poplar. A rapid grower; makes a fine shade tree.

Purple Plum (Prunus Pissardi). A beautiful purple-leaved ornamental tree.

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera). A magnificent native tree with broad,

glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

White Walnut (Butternut). The cultivation of this sort, so highly prized in the Eastern states, has been neglected here. It is a beautiful growing tree and yields nuts of rough, hard shell, within which, however, are full, white kernels, sweet, rich, of marked though most delicate flavor.

English Walnut. Too well-known to need description. Being generally raised from the seed, there is a great variation in the size and flavor of the fruit, thickness of the shell and fertility of the trees.

Varieties—Franquette, Mayette.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Althea or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus). Fine flowering shrubs of various colors.

Azalea, Mollis. Showy, hardy plants; used extensively in parks and public grounds. The brilliancy of their flowers is not approached by anything in the line of hardy shrubs. Excellent for the front of borders or clumps of taller-growing shrubs.

Almond (Prunus). Double Rose Flowering (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May. Before the leaves appear small double rose-like flowers closely set upon the twigs.

Calycanthus or Sweet-Scented Shrub (Calycanthus). The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

Deutzia, Double-Flowering (Crenata fl. pl.). Flowers double, white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora). A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea (Aborescens). A new variety; white flowers; a decided novelty. Called Snowball Hydrangea.

Lilac, Large Flowered White (Alba Grandiflora). Very large, pure white tufts of flowers.

Purple Common (Vulgaris). The well-known sort.



Hydrangea

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

Weigelia, Eva Rathke. New. A remarkably free bloomer. Very distinct color, being a rich red, quite different from anything heretofore offered.

Spirea, Blue (*Caryopteris Mastocanthus*). A fine, low-growing shrub, from China, growing from two to three feet; blooms during entire season and until late in the fall; flowers of the most pleasing rich lavender blue. A great acquisition.

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia*). Scarlet. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. Makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Blush. A beautiful variety, with white and bluish flowers.

Snowball (*Viburnum*). Common *V. opulus*. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese Viburnum Plicatum. From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer. In our estimation one of the best flowering hardy plants. Makes a dwarf bush 15 to 18 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy.

Spirea, Thunbergii. One of the first shrubs to flower in the spring. Forms a perfect, well-rounded bush, dwarf and compact. A perfect ball of white when in bloom.

Spirea, Van Houtte. The grandest of all the *Spireas*; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing.

Sumach or Smoke Tree, Shining Sumach. Noted for its lustrous green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.

Syringa, or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*). Double-Flowering *Syringa*, flore pleno. A variety with partially double, fragrant flowers.

Weigelia (*Diervilla Rosea*). An elegant shrub with fine, rose colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.

Weigelia (*Aurea Variegata*). Golden leaved with beautiful pink flowers in the spring.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Arancaria Imbricata (Chili Pine). Beautiful, regular pyramidal form, branches in whorls; spreading horizontally when young; rather ascending near the top; leaves stiff, smooth, shining, deep green, sharply pointed and entirely clothing the branches. The greatest ornament among conifers.

Box Tree (*Buxus*). A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Box, Dwarf. The well-known variety used for edging of dwarf hedge.

Holly, English. Deep green, glossy, shining leaves, and bright red berries throughout the winter. Largely used for Christmas decorations.

Cotoneaster Miorophylla. A dwarf trailing evergreen with red berries. Fine for rock work.

English Laurel. A fine evergreen shrub; large, glossy leaves.

Cyprus, Lawson's (*Erecta Virdis*). An evergreen shrub: One of the most graceful, elegant, erect habit; hardy here.

Juniper (*Juniperus*), **Irish** (*Aibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage, a pretty little shrub or tree; and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Rhododendron. In variety. These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers of different colors.

Privet, Common. A pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers; also makes a beautiful hedge.

Privet, California. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage. Valuable for hedges.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Retinospora Plumosa*). Irish yew.

Golden Cyprus.

Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia Argentea*). Fine for planting for a semi-tropical effect; does well here.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A hardy evergreen plant with long narrow leaves. Has a beautiful spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers; three to four feet high. 50 cents each.



Rhododendron

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis (*Thuja Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*). A densely branched variety, forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

Arbor Vitae, Golden (*Biota Orientalis Aurea*). Very compact; has a golden hue superseding the bright green.

Arbor Vitae (*Thuja*), **American** (*Occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time, with care and without due exposure, it may be relied upon to live, but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Hovey's Golden. A small, hardy tree, globular in form and very compact; foliage light green with a golden tinge.

Norway Spruce (*P. Excelsa*). Rapid in growth, graceful, drooping branches; long and dense in structure; regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*). Stiff, pungent foliage and clusters of cones. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons.



Clematis

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Ampelopsis, American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Quinquefolia*). A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Veitchii (*Veitch's Ampelopsis*) **Japan.** Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing.

Clematis Henryi. Or robust habits and a very fine bloomer. Flower large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Especially desirable. June to October.

Madame Andre. Red Clematis. Good.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white; a beautiful sort.,

Clematis Jackmanni. It is better known than any other, and stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers.

Clematis Paniculata. A new sweet-scented Japan Clematis, hardy, a rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers are pure white.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant. Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet. Rapid grower.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. Strong grower and produces bright scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Honeysuckle, Japan, Gold-Leafed (*Aurea Reticulata*). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Ivy (*Hedera*) **English.** A well-known and popular sort.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple (*Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, ponderous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very



Field of Paeonies

hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (*Sinensis Alba*). Introduced by M. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

Herbaceous Paeonies. Red, white and pink.

Cactus Dahlias. Fine assortment. These are very showy, without doubt one of the best fall blooming flowers.

JASMINE

Jasmine Nudicauli, Hardy Yellow. Has bright yellow fragrant blossoms.

Jasmine Officinalis, Hardy White. Is very sweet-scented and highly desirable.



The home beautiful, in its setting of trees and climbing vines



Marechal Niel

Roses

The varieties here named are selected as being best adapted to this climate.

Augustine Guinoiseau or White La France. White, tinted with fawn.

Baby Rambler. Like the Crimson Rambler, but dwarf, constant flowering.

Burbank. Pink.

Captain Christy. Delicate pink.

Cloth of Gold. Yellow climber.

Crimson Rambler. A wonderful climbing dark crimson rose. Strong grower.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France. Deep pink.

Etoile de Lyons. Good yellow.

General Jacqueminot. The very best bright red rose grown.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fiery red.

Golden Gate. Creamy flesh.

Hermosa. An old favorite, light pink.

Jubilee. Dark red, new.

J. B. Clark. Fine red.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. The grandest white rose grown.

La France. The perfection of pink roses.

Louis Van Houtte. Very dark.



General Jacqueminot

Marechal Niel. Yellow climber.

Madam Alfred Carrier. One of the finest white climbers.

Madam C. Testout. Pink.

Maman Cochet. Flesh pink, a beautiful rose and a great favorite.

Madam Ravary. Fine yellow.

Meteor. Dark red.

Mrs. Robert Perry or Climbing Kaiserin. New white.

Papa Gontier. Crimson; fine for buds.

Paul Neyron. A large pink.

Prince C. de Rohan. Dark crimson.

Prince of Burgaire. Coppery yellow; one of the best of its class.

Rainbow. Striped pink and crimson.

Red Moss.

Reine Marie Henriette. A cherry red climber; large and fine.

Reve d' Or. Yellow, profuse bloomer, climber.

Safrano. Yellow; fine. Does well here.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. White tinted flesh.

Souvenir President Carnot. A fine pink. A most beautiful variety.

Sunset. Golden amber.

Ulrich Bruner. One the best reds.

Viscomtess Folkstone. White tinted flesh.

William Allen Richardson. Orange yellow climber.

White Maman Cochet. Fine new white tea rose.

White American Beauty or Frau Karl Druschki. The finest white, and hardy; new.

White Moss.

White Rambler. Yellow Rambler.

And many other varieties not enumerated.

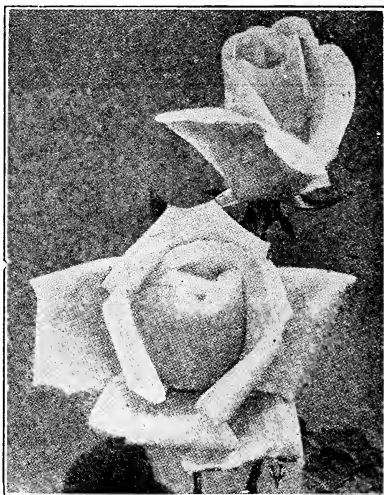
Bulbs

We carry a selected stock of the following bulbs:

Tulips. All colors; 65c per dozen.

Hyacinths. All colors; \$1.50 per dozen.

Crocus. All colors; 25c per dozen.



Paul Neyron

To any of our friends who may desire further information relating to fruit, nut or shade trees, small fruits, shrubs, roses or bulbs, we invite you to ask us freely, and we shall be glad to give such advice as our more than thirty years of experience and observation has fitted us to give as to selection of varieties best suited to your locality, and a knowledge of conditions necessary to success, the lack of which causes most of the failures of planters to get results. We are interested not only in the success of every article we send out, but we desire to render a service to our patrons which will make their dealings with us of the most profitable and pleasant nature to them.

Directions for Transplanting Trees

Most of the failures experienced in the planting of trees, shrubs, etc., result from a want of knowledge of conditions necessary to success, or from a careless disregard of them. Many nurserymen are blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the planter consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and given it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition and in order to furnish some precautions which our experience suggests, and urge to a more cautious and considerate culture, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.

Preparation of the Soil

For fruit trees the soil should be dry and in good condition, thoroughly ploughed, and so prepared as to be fit for the production of a good crop of corn or wheat. If naturally moist, it should be thoroughly drained, and if exhausted by cropping, carefully dressed, as trees will not thrive on weak soils or on such as are saturated with stagnant moisture.

Preparation of the Trees

Don't let them get dry. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, see that it is immediately taken care of. The best way is to "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them thoroughly with mellow earth, well packed about them to depth of one foot of soil. If, however, the trees arrive in a dried condition, place the roots in a barrel of water at least 48 hours and then heel them in the ground. I have buried the roots and branches in the ground with good results after receiving them in a dried condition. Never place manure in close proximity with the roots.

Pruning

We use the greatest care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots is unavoidable, and to preserve the natural balance between roots and tops, a proper and judicious pruning is in most cases necessary. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, as a smooth cut heals much sooner than a bruise. The tops of fruit trees should be cut back to the extent of three-fourths the growth of the previous season, taking care to prune in such a manner as to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air.

Planting

The holes should be dug deep enough to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them. The trees having been properly pruned, should be held upright and earth filled about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being carefully worked among them, filling every space.

Set the trees as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of the poorer soil) light and loose. Care must be taken against planting too deep. When the earth settles about the tree it should stand the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the tree a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by frost during the winter; it should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under the ground. They will then stand firmly and not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

Staking

If trees are tall or in exposed situations they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material.

Cultivating and Planting

Many orchardists, after great trouble and expense in selecting and planting trees, fail by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally essential. Borers, slugs, scale, aphid disease, blight, etc., must be watched for, and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the trees must be foreseen and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated during the growing period every week or ten days. For such care the orchardist will be well repaid with thrifty, shapely trees and abundant crops of superior fruit. His neighbor, with perhaps superior soil and advantages at the outset, and equal care and experience in planting, having neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, a few mossy, scraggy specimens, only fit for the brush pile.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	25 to 30 feet apart
Pears and Cherries	20 to 25 feet apart
Plums and Prunes	18 to 20 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries, upright varieties.....	4 to 6 feet apart
Currants and Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet apart
Strawberries, field culture	1 to 3 feet apart
Loganberries, Mammoth Blackberries, etc.	8 to 10 feet apart

Number of Trees to An Acre

30 feet apart each way.....	50	12 feet apart each way.....	300
25 feet apart each way.....	70	10 feet apart each way.....	435
20 feet apart each way.....	110	8 feet apart each way.....	683
18 feet apart each way.....	135	6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2,725
3 feet apart each way.....4,840			

Spraying Calendar

For information about insects, pests and plant diseases, write to the Experiment Station, Carvallis, Oregon.

Oyster Shell Bark Louse—Attacks apple mainly; use sulphur-lime spray when the leaves are off the trees. If this spraying is ineffectively done, apply kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when eggs hatch.

San Jose Scale—Attacks nearly all deciduous trees; use sulphur-lime for spray in the spring before the buds burst.

Red Spider—Attacks fruit trees and bushes; spray with sulphur-lime in the spring before the buds burst. This will kill the winter eggs. If the mite appears in summer, use kerosene emulsion, best adding one ounce of sulphur to the kerosene for each gallon of spray, or use sulphur-lime $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Green Aphis—Attacks pear, peach, plum, prune trees, etc.; spray with sulphur-lime in the spring before the buds burst. If the insects appear, spray with tobacco into the curling leaves.

Woolly Aphis—Attacks apple trees; use sulphur-lime, kerosene emulsion or tobacco for spraying, just before the buds burst. Spray with force. For summer treatment use kerosene or tobacco.

Slug—Attacks pear and apple trees; use arsenate of lead for spray when insects appear, or dust with lime, road dust or ashes.

Scab—Attacks apple and pear trees; spray with sulphur-lime $1\frac{1}{2}$ just before the blossoms open and again while the last blossoms are falling.

Bordeaux

Bluestone	6 pounds
Good lime	4 pounds
Water50 gallons

Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to 25 gallons. Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best Bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather. For double strength Bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.

Whale Oil and Quassia

Quassia chips	8 pounds
Whale oil soap	7 pounds

Soak the chips twelve hours in eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in boiling water. Strain the quassia extract to remove the chips and add the soap solution. Stir thoroughly and dilute to make 100 gallons. This solution is used almost exclusively for the hop aphid. It is almost as effective without the quassia against other species of aphids. Soap powder or laundry soap may be used in the same proportion without the quassia for most aphides.

Sulphur-Lime

Sulphur	1 pound
Good lime	½ to 1 pound
Water	5 gallons

First slake the lime in the cooking vat. When slaked add the sulphur and about one-fifth of the water, so that the mixture will boil easily. Keep it well stirred. Boil until the sulphur is completely dissolved, which should take less than one hour. Then add the rest of the water and the mixture is ready to spray. Use only the clear liquid. It should be poured into the spraying tank through a strainer. It may be used hot or cold. There are several ready-made sulphur-lime washes which give good results when properly diluted. When mixed 1 part to 14 parts of water they usually correspond in strength to the formula above.

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of lead	1 pound
Water50 gallons

It is unnecessary to use it stronger. It is more reliable than Paris Green. It is especially useful where there is much rain. It sticks well and does not scorch. Mix well first with a small amount of water.

Kerosene Emulsion

Kerosene	2 gallons
Whale oil soap	½ pound
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling and add the kerosene boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back onto itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistence. If well made the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Use one gallon of the emulsion to 21 gallons of water in spraying. One quart of soft soap or one pound of laundry soap may be used instead of the whale oil soap.

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ORDER SHEET

HOW TO ORDER

HOW TO ORDER Our Price List is Our Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. We have filled orders this way for years and are well known all through the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank or banker.

We Pack and Ship in paper-lined boxes and bales. Our Regular Spring Shipping Season opens from March First. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Post Office.

Donald Nursery Co.

Donald, Oregon

Date.....Send me by.....On or about.....
(Write here "Freight," "Express" or "Use your discretion.") (Date of Shipment)

This space for full shipping directions, without reference to post-office address of purchaser.

This space for name and post-office address of purchaser without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

WRITE PLAINLY

Name.....

Place.....
(Express or Freight Station)

County..... State.....

Via.....

WRITE PLAINLY Name.....

Street and No. }
P. O. Box or }
Rural Route No. }
Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Am't. Enclosed - - - - \$.....

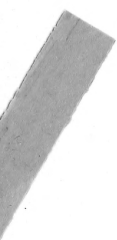
All Agreements and Contracts are made subject to loss of Crop by Drought, Floods, Fire, Insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

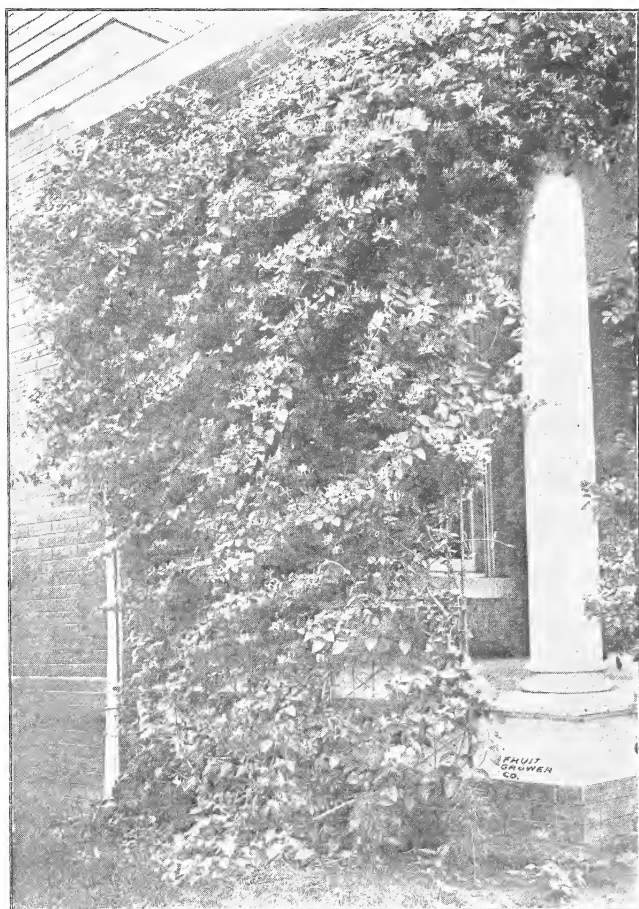
[illegible]

IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on same sheet with order. Duplicate order sheets sent on request. No difference how often you have written us, always give your Full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save Us Much Trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake in filling your orders. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

NOTE—To avoid the labor and expense of opening and collecting a large number of accounts, we give customers who send all cash with orders 5 per cent discount from prices named in price list; also extra trees or plants as present.





Give the "old home" that cheery aspect which inspires in you a "pride thrill" of ownership. Climbing vines, shrubs and plants, add the touch that makes a real home—they inspire admiration and confidence, and by their presence bring men closer and make the world better.